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KUNKEL'S MUSICAL REVIEW

JANUARY, 1902

Vol. 25. No. 1.

Whole No. 289

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IN THIS NUMBER.

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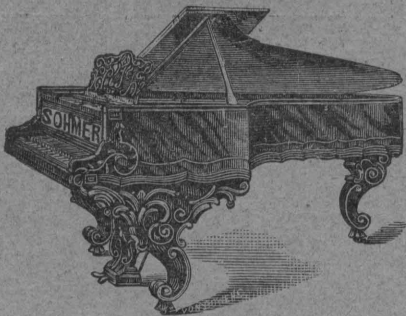
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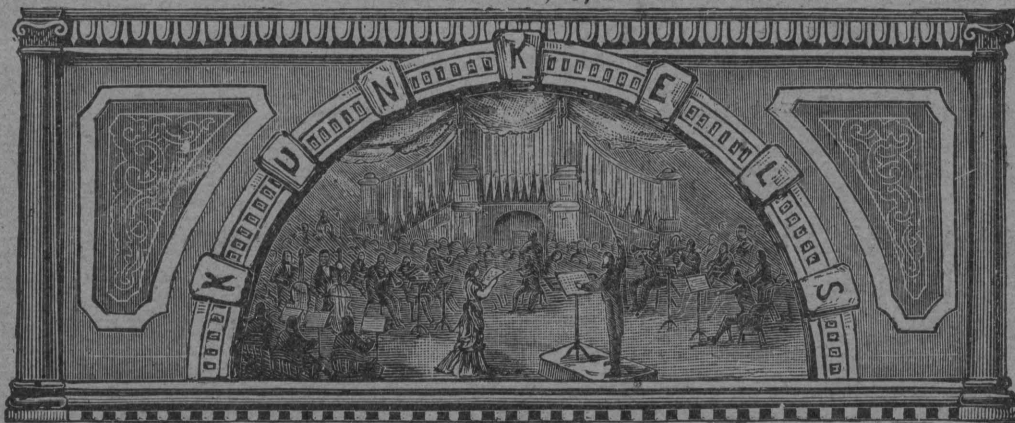
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opment of musical art. Grieg, the greatest master of harmony since Chopin, and a composer who has made most use of characteristic national traits of popular music. Wagner, the greatest of dramatic tone poets and the one most influential over present-day composers; a true epoch-making genius. Liszt, the greatest of pianists and the greatest master of purely musical resources—that is, the one who has produced the greatest effects by means of rhythms and tones without the aid of words or scenery.

EMIL SAUER, who was heard in recital in this country a few seasons ago, has been honored by the appointment of Imperial and Royal Professor at the Vienna Conservatory, and is the first musician in Austria to receive this title. The preference paid him has caused some trouble in the Conservatory and

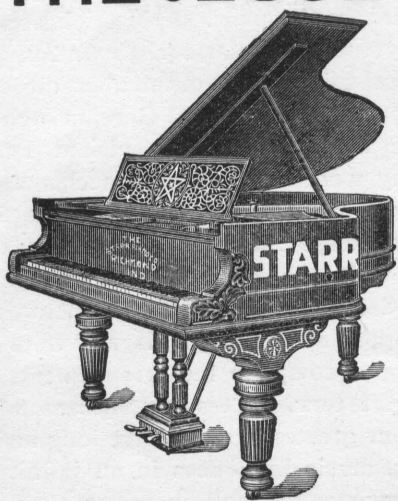
several members of the faculty have resigned, including some of the best known professors, who had been there for many years. Sauer is to receive about \$6,000 a year salary, which is considerably above the average paid any other musician occupying a similar position.

THE awards in the first competition for the prizes to composers, established by Paderewski, were announced by the judges, B. J. Lang, Wilhelm Gericke, W. F. Apthorp, H. E. Krehbiel, and W. J. Henderson. The orchestral prize goes to Henry K. Hadley, for his symphony "The Four Seasons"; the choral prize was won by Horatio W. Parker, with his cantata, "A Star Song"; the prize for chamber-music went to Arthur Bird, an American composer, now resident in Berlin, for his "Serenade." The prizes were for \$500 each. Sixty-eight works were submitted.

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MUSICIAN'S REVIEW

January, 1902.

KUNKEL BROS., Publishers, 2307 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

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THOMAS M. HYLAND, . . . EDITOR

JANUARY, 1902

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MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.

There is always a charm in speculating about the future perfection of an art or science. Especially in this age of magical progress when an international army of learning is on the march against the unknown, and zealous skirmishers report every new fact by wire or cable, there is none too unimaginative to speculate. Shall we fly through the air, travel under the sea, eat chemical pancakes, converse familiarly with our planetary neighbors? Who can say which of these propositions is absurd and which is probable, says the *New York Telegraph*. Indeed there is a serious dilemma.

However, certain speculations are not too risky. We are sure the horse's days are numbered and that Greek tragedy will not be revived. When science says a thing is possible and esthetics pronounces it desirable, then may we speculate with justification.

The art of music is in this latter case, where the umpires of possibility and desirability are in accord. We know whence music has come and we feel pretty certain of the direction in which it is traveling. The main doubt is as to the date of arrival. The decisive change may occur within the lifetime of those on earth today, or it may require a couple of centuries. It may be a slow or a rapid development. A new Wagner might force it on the world in a score of years.

To put it briefly, the music of the future will have less melody than harmony, and will be as free from the trammels of measure as the poetry of Walt Whitman is free from metre and rhyme. There will be rich polyphony, abrupt transition, new dissonances, a wealth of tone color, new combinations of

much complexity. Scarcely a shred of what is now called the classical style will remain.

These statements seem audacious, but they express the views of practical thinkers on both hemispheres. They are held by no less an American composer than Prof. E. A. MacDowell, who is at the head of the musical department of Columbia University. There and elsewhere these doctrines are beginning to be taught as a part of the curriculum.

To the average person the phrase "Music of the Future" has a conventional reference to the work of the Bayreuth master, but its usage by the inner circle today is in a cooler temper and with an extensive sense. It is not the watchword of a school. The instrument maker and the mathematician are very welcome—rather, absolutely required—to enter the liberal arena which that legend names. There is room for workers of every sort, not merely farseeing geniuses, but laboring specialists.

Though it seems revolutionary to abolish measure and regularly recurrent rhythm, if we look back to the early mediæval times of the Greek chant, this step will appear rather a reversion. There was then no measure. The tone-stream flowed without being combin'd by bars. No baton-wielding conductor indicated the time, for every man was a time unto himself. Of course, such early music being strictly homophonic, all the singers sang the same note, and it was easy not to stray from one another. When harmony, with its combinations of many notes of various value arrived, there was need of regular division for the executant's sake. Double and triple time, with their multiples, were invented. The musical structure grew in complexity, but the measure form remained intact.

A century ago the classicists, giants as some of them were, adhered devotedly to the rigid rules and forms. Learned grammarians laid down the musical law and proscribed every innovation. Ludwig Van Beethoven was an innovator in his day and was duly condemned.

The romantic school, led by Schumann and Chopin, smashed many more ancient formulæ, but they did not dismiss all obsolete molds, while inspired with a new spirit. Though Wagner carried on the work to a signal extent, it must not be forgotten that his dramatic achievement, apart from pure music, is foreign to the point. The trend of romanticism has been continually toward a fluid expression, a free and unlimited poesy. There must be a nice detail, a yielding to mood, scope for

sudden passion. The ardent romanticist is coming to look upon the allotted measure boundaries with the same impatience that a disciple of Whitman regards the shackles of the Spencerian stanza. "Yes," says the composer, "it is very well to write in four-four or three-four measure for a little while—I admit there are occasions calling for unswerving rhythm—but to stick to this regular form throughout a composition seems to me barbarous. Logic consists in mood and thought, not in superficial rhetoric. We often dispense with the strict parts of speech in talking. Why should not music also have the privilege of coming straight to the point?"

CHORAL SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The fourth concert of the season will take place on the 9th inst. at the Odeon. The soloists for this Symphony Concert will be Fritz Kreisler, the eminent violinist. The Choral Symphony Concerts are proving magnificent musical treats. Every lover and student of music should attend them.

MUSIC AS A POLITICAL FACTOR.

Apart from its ethical and æsthetic significance, music oftentimes acquires a political value. It was the enthusiasm for Wagner's operas that led the Parisians to assume a more friendly attitude toward the Germans. At Munich, as well as at Bayreuth, says *Music Trade Review*, French enthusiasts now outnumber those of any other country. Several German orchestras have in recent seasons visited Paris, where they were received with acclamation. And now comes the news that, for the first time, a first-class Parisian orchestra will, this autumn, visit the leading German cities. Edouard Colonne, the famous conductor, recently stopped at Berlin on his way from St. Petersburg to complete the arrangements for this concert tour. This emphasizes what some of our greatest writers have long maintained that music influences in an infinitude of ways our manners and characters.

CHARLOTTE MACONDA is reaping new honors. She is now singing with great success in California.

A NEW YORK paper says that Mr. Grau has decided to engage legitimate musical stars to play upon the high-class vaudeville stage, believing that there is a good field and a demand for the best singing and playing under conditions which can appeal to a large public.

THERE is none so experienced and learned that he cannot gain by the experience and learning of his fellows. And even the most inexperienced and unlearned can widen and clear the knowledge of the most venerable sage, if by nothing else, at least by questions.

There is nothing so educative as being asked questions. Questions often draw our attention to problems previously overlooked, shirked, or otherwise neglected by us, and not infrequently draw our attention to spots and fields of ignorance in us of which we had not been aware.—Frederic Niecks.

AN exchange says that Mr. Harold Bauer, the famous pianist, was at one time a newspaper writer in London, and earned money for his tuition by his pen. He is to contribute a series of articles for London papers on observations made in this country this winter

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ART.

Art is the expression of man's joy in his work. The province of art is to impart a sublime feeling—to bestow a beautiful emotion. Thus the artist, says *Music Trade Review*, is one who expresses his highest and best in a way so that others are able to share in his joy.

The playing of the "Pilgrim Chorus" from Tannhauser affects me in silence and tears and uplifts my spirit so that there come to me thoughts that are beyond speech; for me, Wagner makes the room a sacred chancel, the player a priest and all things for the moment holy.

Wagner is gone, but the mintage of his soul is our heritage. He expressed himself, we have the net result of his highest emotions; and the loftiest moods of his great soul speak to us out of the past. Wagner is not dead—he is here. His music imparts to us his feelings and thus through art he has expressed for us the joy, the mingled sadness and aspirations of his soul.

Wagner, Millet and Whitman speak the same gospel; but each expressed his life in his own way. One imparted his emotions through the sense of hearing, another through the sense of sight, and the other through the understanding. But the "Pilgrims' Chorus," "The Sower," and "Drum Taps," are one in their message.

Through art we are heirs to the highest and best the world has ever thought, or known, or felt. The man himself was often depressed, unreasonably his life faulty. At such times he symbolized no beauty. But occasionally his spirits rose to transcendent heights, and the record of that brief home of Divine Love

comes to us in his art. Alfred Tennyson may have been at times, whimsical and absurd, but no matter—all that is gone, and only the harmony of his life is ours. We have the "In Memoriam."

The desire to impart his highest emotions is what causes the artist to express—he wishes to share his joy with another. The creative impulse in art is the desire to give out your thoughts to others.

I know a little girl, just four years old, who goes to kindergarten, and there she sticks little red and blue wafers upon cardboard so as to make pretty geometrical figures. And when she sees she has produced a beautiful result, she wants to run all the way home to show the result to mamma. That is, she is so happy she wants to share her joy with another. And thus we see that this little girl has supplied us with the true and best definition of art—it is the desire to impart a feeling. And the higher and greater and more sublime the emotion the keener the desire to give it out. One can endure sorrow alone, but it takes two to be glad. Only by giving out our joy, do we make it our own—by sharing, we double it.

THE present is prone to neglect the cultivation of the fundamentals of the art of song upon which so much stress was laid in the earlier and better days of singing. Madame Marchesi believes that Wagner is largely responsible for this. I venture to disagree with her so far as to think that it is rather the uncultivated Wagnerian shout and screamer who wins the applause of the superficial, and so discourages the student. There is only one method of singing, and that method is right for Brahms as well as for Bellini, for

Wagner as well as for Gaunod. Those who say that Wagner's music ought to be sung with some other method are only endeavoring to apologize for their own inability to sing it the right way. No; the real root of the evil is haste. It is the demand for immediate results: a characteristic of our times in many things other than the study of singing.—*W. J. Henderson.*

THE *Chicago Tribune* is responsible for the following example of the evolution of a name:

Chapter I. "What is your name, little boy?" asked the teacher.

"Johnny Lemon," answered the boy. And it was recorded on the roll.

Chapter II. "What is your name?" the high school teacher inquired.

"John Dennis Lemon," replied the boy, which was duly entered.

Chapter III. "Your name sir?" said the college dignitary.

"J. Dennison Lemon," responded the young man who was about to enroll himself as a student. Inscribed in accordance therewith.

Chapter IV. "May I ask your name?" queried the society editor of *The Daily Bread*.

"Jean D'Ennice LeMon," replied the swell personage in the opera box. And it was duly jotted down.

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Spirited. ♩. - 116.

Scherzando.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The first system begins with a 'Spirited' tempo marking and a tempo of 116. The second system includes a 'Scherzando' marking. The score features various dynamic markings (f, mf, p, sf) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and repeat signs.

1830 - 6

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First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of chords and a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff contains a series of chords with fingerings (1, 2, 3). Dynamics include *f*, *f*, *p*, and *mf*. There are asterisks under the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of chords and a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff contains a series of chords with fingerings (1, 2, 3). Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. There are asterisks under the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of chords and a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff contains a series of chords with fingerings (1, 2, 3). Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. There are asterisks under the bass staff. Labels: *Pomposo.*, *N.B.*, *Giacoso.*, *Trombone Solo.*

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of chords and a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff contains a series of chords with fingerings (1, 2, 3). Dynamics include *ten.*, *f*, and *N.B.*. There are asterisks under the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of chords and a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff contains a series of chords with fingerings (1, 2, 3). Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *Fine.*. There are asterisks under the bass staff.

N. B. The second time play these octaves an octave higher.

TRIO.

This musical score is for a Trio, spanning measures 1 through 12 on page 4. The music is written for piano in 2/4 time. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a triplet in the right hand. A crescendo hairpin is present. The second system (measures 5-8) includes the instruction "marcato il Basso." and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system (measures 9-12) continues with piano dynamics and features several crescendo hairpins. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The page number "4" is in the top left, and the page number "1830 - 6" is at the bottom center.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The treble staff features a series of eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note groups, with dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. Both staves include repeat signs and asterisks.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. Continues the melodic and harmonic patterns from the first system, maintaining the *f* and *p* dynamics and including repeat signs.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. Measures 13-14 include first and second endings. Measures 15-18 feature a more active bass line with sixteenth-note patterns and dynamic markings *f* and *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. Measures 19-20 include a first ending. Measures 21-24 show a crescendo in the bass line and dynamic markings *f* and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 25-30. Measures 25-26 include a first ending. Measures 27-30 continue the melodic development with dynamic markings *f* and *p*.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 31-36. Measures 31-32 include a first ending. Measures 33-36 conclude the piece with a final cadence, dynamic markings *f* and *p*, and repeat signs.

4

A TONE POEM.

Moderato. ♩ - 80.

CHARLES KUNKEL.

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. Each system includes a treble staff and a bass staff, both in 2/4 time and E-flat major (three flats). The notation is characterized by frequent use of slurs and fingerings (1-5) over groups of notes, suggesting a melodic line. The instruction *pp marcato la melodia.* is written in the first system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of the fifth system.

International copyright.

1831 - 10
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This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece, likely a technical exercise or a short composition. The page is numbered '5' in the top right corner. It contains six systems of musical staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often with fingerings (1-5) indicated above them. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'dim.' (diminuendo) are present. There are also markings like '* Ped.' (pedal) and '3' (triplets) scattered throughout. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The overall style is that of a classical piano score, possibly from the 19th or 20th century.

mormorando.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The piece is marked *p* (piano) and *mormorando.* (murmuring). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with a slur and an accent. Bass staff has a half note (F3) with a slur and an accent.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with a slur and an accent. Bass staff has a half note (F3) with a slur and an accent.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with a slur and an accent. Bass staff has a half note (F3) with a slur and an accent.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with a slur and an accent. Bass staff has a half note (F3) with a slur and an accent.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with a slur and an accent. Bass staff has a half note (F3) with a slur and an accent.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with a slur and an accent. Bass staff has a half note (F3) with a slur and an accent.

Each system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *mormorando.* instruction. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and triplets.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass, in 3/4 time. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is in the Treble staff, featuring a series of eighth notes with triplets and slurs. The bass line is in the Bass staff, featuring a single eighth note followed by a triplet of eighth notes. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, triplets, and dynamics. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the bass staff, with asterisks indicating the placement of the words.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 4/4 time, featuring a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains a treble staff with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The second measure is similar. The third measure features a treble staff with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The score is marked with a "4/4" time signature and a "mf" (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the bass staff.

This musical score is for the first system of 'The Merry Widow' (No. 1) from the opera. It is written for voice and piano. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/2. The vocal line features a series of eighth notes with triplet markings (3) and accents (>). The piano accompaniment includes a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes and a right hand with a series of eighth notes, some marked with a '1' and a '3'. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte), and articulation marks like 'acc.' (accents). The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is presented in a two-staff format. The upper staff is in treble clef, and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody in the upper staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs or triplets. The lower staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line. Below the bass staff, there are seven asterisks followed by the word "Ped." (pedal), indicating where to depress the sustain pedal.

Musical score for "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár, Act II, Scene 1. The score is for piano and includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent triplet pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" and the key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score is for the first system of the piece.

The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note triplets, each marked with an accent (>) and a fingering of 5. The bass staff features a melodic line with a slur and a fingering of 5, and a chordal accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed above the first measure. Below the bass staff, there are three asterisks and the word "Red." indicating a recording reference.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features similar triplet patterns in the treble staff and a melodic line in the bass staff. The dynamic marking *p* is present. Below the bass staff, there are three asterisks and the word "Red." indicating a recording reference.

The third system of musical notation shows a continuation of the musical themes. The treble staff has triplet patterns, and the bass staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fingering of 5. A dynamic marking of *p* is present. Below the bass staff, there are three asterisks and the word "Red." indicating a recording reference.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the page. It features triplet patterns in the treble staff and a melodic line in the bass staff. The dynamic marking *p* is present. Below the bass staff, there are three asterisks and the word "Red." indicating a recording reference.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a continuous sequence of eighth-note triplets, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff features a melodic line with notes 4, 2, and 4, and a series of chords marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth-note triplets, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff has a melodic line with notes 5 and 3, and chords marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'Ped.' instruction. The system concludes with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth-note triplets, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff features a melodic line with notes 2, 1, and 5, and chords marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'Ped.' instruction. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present above the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth-note triplets, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff features a melodic line with notes 2 and 1, and chords marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'Ped.' instruction. The system concludes with a pianissimo (*ppp*) dynamic marking.

First system of musical notation. Treble staff features triplets and a 4-measure rest. Bass staff has a 4-measure rest. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*, *mf*. Rehearsal marks with asterisks.

Nightingale.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melody with dynamics *p*, *mf*, *p*. Bass staff has rests.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melody with dynamics *f*, *p*. Bass staff has a melody with dynamics *f*, *p*. Rehearsal marks with asterisks.

Tempo I.
ppp

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melody with dynamics *ppp*. Bass staff has a melody with dynamics *ppp*. Rehearsal marks with asterisks.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melody with dynamics *ppp*. Bass staff has a melody with dynamics *ppp*. Rehearsal marks with asterisks.

11

* Ped. * Ped.

* Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

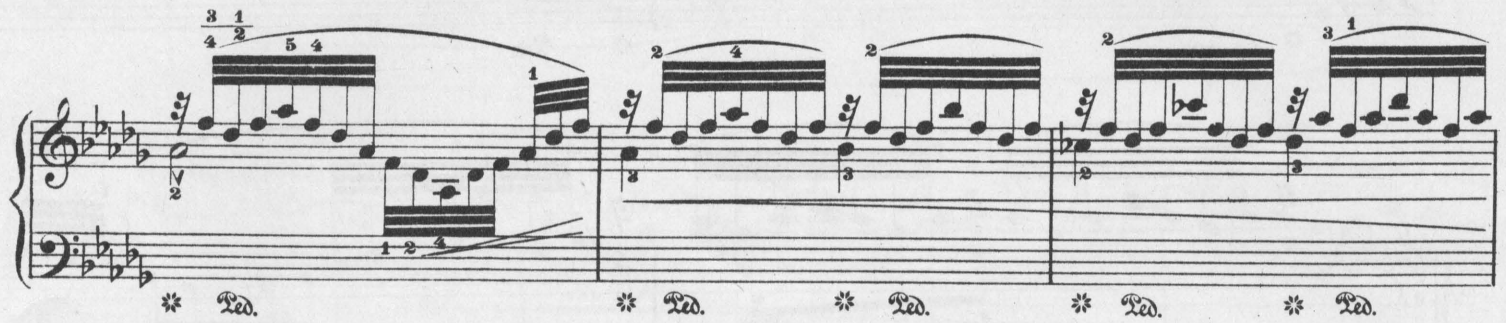
* Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

* Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

* Ped. * Ped.



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains sixteenth-note runs with fingerings 2 5, 2 4, 3 1 5, 2, and 2. Bass staff contains chords and a descending scale. Rehearsal marks with asterisks and 'Ped.' are present below the staff.



Second system of musical notation. Treble staff contains sixteenth-note runs with fingerings 3 1 5 4, 2 4, 2, 2, and 3 1. Bass staff contains chords and a descending scale. Rehearsal marks with asterisks and 'Ped.' are present below the staff.



Third system of musical notation. Treble staff contains sixteenth-note runs with fingerings 3 1 3 5, 3 4 5, 3 1 5, and 3 5. Bass staff contains chords and a descending scale. A forte 'f' dynamic marking is present. Rehearsal marks with asterisks and 'Ped.' are present below the staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff contains sixteenth-note runs with fingerings 2, 3 1, 3 1, 3 1, and 2 4. Bass staff contains chords and a descending scale. Rehearsal marks with asterisks and 'Ped.' are present below the staff.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff contains sixteenth-note runs with fingerings 2, 3 1 5, 2, 2 4, and 2 5. Bass staff contains chords and a descending scale. A 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking is present. Rehearsal marks with asterisks and 'Ped.' are present below the staff.



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble staff contains sixteenth-note runs with fingerings 4 2 1, 4 2, and 4 2. Bass staff contains chords and a descending scale. A mezzo-forte 'mf' dynamic marking is present. Rehearsal marks with asterisks and 'Ped.' are present below the staff.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody with a slur and a '4 2' fingering above the first measure. The left hand has a bass line with a '7' fingering and a 'Red.' marking. A '3/4' time signature is indicated below the left hand.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody with a '4 2' fingering. The left hand includes a 'mf' dynamic marking, a '7' fingering, and a 'Red.' marking. A '3/4' time signature is present below the left hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a 'dim.' dynamic marking. The left hand features a 'dim.' dynamic marking and a '2' fingering.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a 'pp' dynamic marking. The left hand features a '2' fingering.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a 'pp' dynamic marking. The left hand features a '2' fingering.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a 'ppp' dynamic marking. The left hand features a '2' fingering.

WOODLAND WHISPERINGS.

WALDES-GEFLÜSTER.

TONE POEM.

JOACHIM RAFF.

Allegro moderato ♩ = 126.

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It consists of four systems of music. The first system is marked 'Allegro moderato ♩ = 126.' and features a piano part with a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, and a violin part with a similar melody. The second system is marked 'Parlando.' and features a piano part with a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, and a violin part with a similar melody. The third system features a piano part with a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, and a violin part with a similar melody. The fourth system features a piano part with a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, and a violin part with a similar melody. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings, as well as dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'f'. The piano part includes a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking and a '*' (accents) marking. The violin part includes a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking and a '*' (accents) marking.

1794 - 6

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Marcato la melodia.

p mormorando.

cresc.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 5, 4, 4). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (2). Dynamics include *dim.*. There are asterisks and *Ad.* markings below the staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 4). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (1, 1, 1, 3). Dynamics include *cresc.*. There are asterisks and *Ad.* markings below the staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 4). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (1, 1, 2). Dynamics include *cresc.*. There are asterisks and *Ad.* markings below the staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (2, 4, 5). Dynamics include *molto cresc.* and *Ad.*. The tempo marking *Agitato - accelerando.* is present.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (5, 5). Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*. There are asterisks and *Ad.* markings below the staff.

Tempo I.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 5, 3, 4). Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs and fingerings (1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1). Dynamics include *Ad.*. There are asterisks and *Ad.* markings below the staff.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with quarter notes and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff features a more active bass line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with some chromaticism. The bass clef staff has a bass line with quarter and eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 10-15. Measures 10-11 are marked *Accelerando. sempre cresc.*. The treble clef staff features a rapid ascending scale. The bass clef staff has a bass line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 16-18. Measures 16-17 are marked *f* (forte). Measure 18 is marked *dim.* (diminuendo). The treble clef staff contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff has a bass line with quarter notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Tempo I.

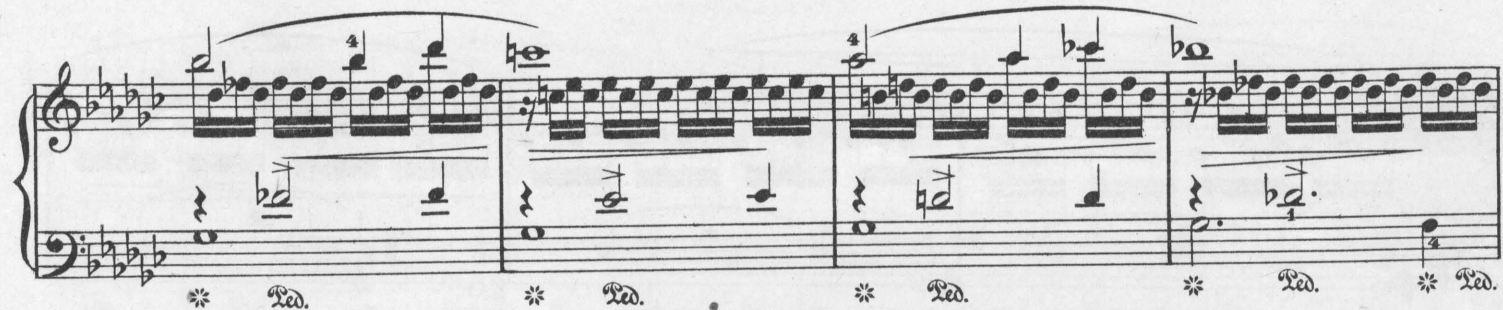
Sixth system of musical notation, measures 19-21. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass clef staff has a bass line with quarter notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.



First system of musical notation. The treble staff features a continuous eighth-note melody with a slur over the first four measures. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment with quarter notes and rests. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first measure of the bass staff is marked *pp*. Below the staff, there are asterisks and the word *Red.* repeated: * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the eighth-note melody. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Below the staff, there are asterisks and the word *Red.* repeated: * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the eighth-note melody. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Below the staff, there are asterisks and the word *Red.* repeated: * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the eighth-note melody. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Below the staff, there are asterisks and the word *Red.* repeated: * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the eighth-note melody. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Below the staff, there are asterisks and the word *Red.* repeated: * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red.



Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the eighth-note melody. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Below the staff, there are asterisks and the word *Red.* repeated: * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a 7/8 time signature and eighth notes, and a final measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a descending eighth-note scale. Bass staff contains a half note, followed by two measures of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the bass staff. A small asterisk and the word "Ped." are written below the first measure.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a 7/8 time signature and eighth notes, and a final measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a descending eighth-note scale. Bass staff contains a half note, followed by two measures of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the bass staff. A small asterisk and the word "Ped." are written below the first measure.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a 7/8 time signature and eighth notes, and a final measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a descending eighth-note scale. Bass staff contains a half note, followed by two measures of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the bass staff. A small asterisk and the word "Ped." are written below the first measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a 7/8 time signature and eighth notes, and a final measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a descending eighth-note scale. Bass staff contains a half note, followed by two measures of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the bass staff. A small asterisk and the word "Ped." are written below the first measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a 7/8 time signature and eighth notes, and a final measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a descending eighth-note scale. Bass staff contains a half note, followed by two measures of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the bass staff. A small asterisk and the word "Ped." are written below the first measure.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a 7/8 time signature and eighth notes, and a final measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a descending eighth-note scale. Bass staff contains a half note, followed by two measures of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the bass staff. A small asterisk and the word "Ped." are written below the first measure.

To insure a refined and scholarly rendition of this piece, the artistic use of the pedal as indicated is imperative

Moderato. ♩ — 92.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes a piano (p) marking and a repeat sign. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the bass staff, with asterisks indicating the start and end of the musical phrases.

Musical score for the song "The Old Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef. The piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clefs). The lyrics are: "Near my child-hood's hap-py home, Stands an ag-ed tree,". The piano part features a repeating harmonic pattern in the right hand, often marked with a 5/2 fingering, and a simple bass line in the left hand. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

[illegible]

Oh! what joy for us to swing On its rug-ged arm,

The first system of music consists of a vocal line on a single treble staff and a piano accompaniment on grand staves. The vocal line has a melodic line with a long note at the end. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line with chords in the right hand. Below the piano part, there are asterisks and the word 'Ped.' indicating pedaling.

While it shower'd up - on our heads Blossoms soft and warm.

The second system of music continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has a similar melodic structure. The piano accompaniment includes some triplets in the bass line. Pedaling instructions are present below the piano part.

Swing low, to and fro, Dipping like the swal-lows free.

The third system of music features a more active vocal line with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment is more complex, with a 'p murmuring' instruction in the left hand. Pedaling instructions are present below the piano part.

Gay - - ly pass the hours, Swinging on the ap - ple tree.

The fourth system of music features a vocal line with a long note at the end. The piano accompaniment has a steady bass line with chords in the right hand. Pedaling instructions are present below the piano part.

p

Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. *

Ma - ny years have pass'd since then, Noth - ing left to me

p

Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. *

Of those hap - py child - hood days Save this dear old tree.

p

* Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. *

So I pass my days in peace Neath its cool - ing shade,

p

* Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. *

Dreaming of the hours gone by, Dreams that ne'er can fade.

Swing low to and fro, Dipping like the swallows free;
murmuring.

2nd time *pp*

Ted. * Ted. * Ted. * Ted. * Ted. * Ted. * Ted. * Ted. * Ted.

1.

Gai - ly pass the hours, Swinging on the ap - ple tree.

* Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

2.
tree.

rit.

5 2

3 1 5 2

1 2 3

* * * * *

Allegretto. - 100.

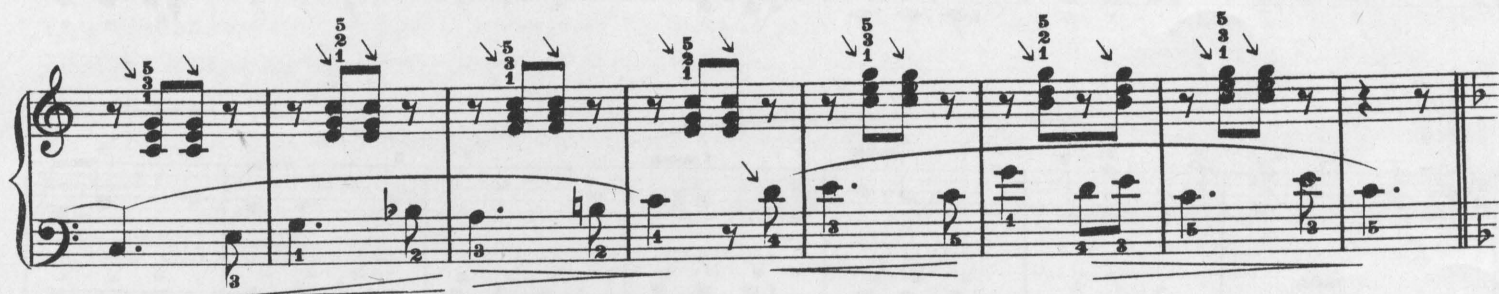
N.B. Notice carefully the change of fingering.

N. B.
1800 - 3

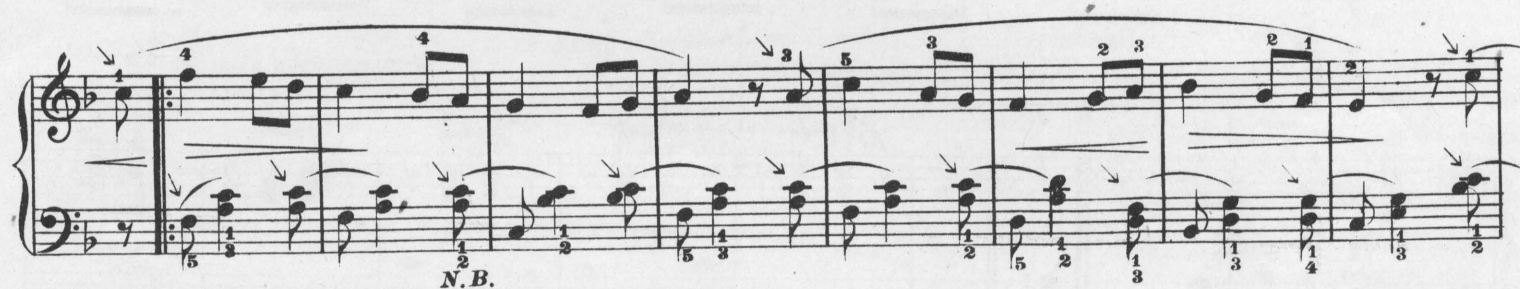
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First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of chords with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and accents. The bass staff contains a melodic line with fingerings. The dynamic marking *mf* is present. The tempo marking *Cantabile.* is written below the bass staff.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the chordal texture with fingerings. The bass staff continues the melodic line with fingerings.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with fingerings. The bass staff features a chordal accompaniment with fingerings. The marking *N.B.* is written below the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with fingerings. The bass staff features a chordal accompaniment with fingerings. A first ending bracket labeled *1.* and *2.* is present at the end of the system.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with fingerings. The bass staff features a chordal accompaniment with fingerings.



Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with fingerings. The bass staff features a chordal accompaniment with fingerings.



A GRADED COURSE

.... OF

Studies and Pieces.



In answer to the many enquiries for a graded course of studies and pieces, Mr. Charles Kunkel presents the following graded course of classic studies and modern pieces. This course is used in Paris and Leipzig conservatories, and is published by Kunkel Bros., who are the sole publishers of the magnificent editions edited by Hans von Buelow, Franz Liszt, Carl Klindworth, Julia Rive-King, Adolph Henselt, Carl Tausig and Carl Sidus.

These studies and pieces will impart the necessary variety of style and character, and are incomparable for the development of modern technic. The pieces, while developing the player, are a delightful relaxation, and magnificent for the parlor, etc. The well-known classical pieces are purposely omitted, as they will naturally form a part of every course.

EXPLANATION OF GRADES.—The following studies and pieces are graded, according to mechanical difficulty, into seven grades. Figure 1 denotes very easy music; fig. 2 easy; fig. 3 moderately easy; fig. 4 moderately difficult; fig. 5 rather difficult; fig. 6 more difficult; fig. 7 very difficult.

GRADE 1.

STUDIES AND PIECES.

- Studies.**—Seven delightful little studies in one book [R. E.]..... *Behr-Sidus* 75
- Pieces.**—Merry Sleighride..... *Sidus* 35
- Katie's Favorite Schottische..... *Sidus* 35
- Papa's Waltz..... *Sidus* 35

GRADE 1 TO 1½.

STUDIES AND PIECES.

- Studies.**—Op. 500, twelve characteristic studies in one book [R. E.]..... *Sidus* 1 25
- Pieces.**—Joys of Spring—Waltz..... *Sidus* 35
- Lillian Polka..... *Sidus* 35
- The Promenade—Rondo..... *Sidus* 35

GRADE 1½ TO 2.

STUDIES AND PIECES.

- Studies.**—Op. 501, twelve characteristic studies in one book [R. E.]..... *Sidus* 1 25
- Op. 84, sixty melodious studies in three books, each 1.00 [R. E.]..... *Loeschhorn* 3 00
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- My Darling (Yorke)..... *Sidus* 35
- Child's Prattle—Rondo..... *Sidus* 35
- Bohemian Girl (Fantasia—Balle)..... *Sidus* 35
- Il Trovatore (Fantasia—Verdi)..... *Sidus* 35
- Menuet, Op. 14, No. 1 (edition for the young pianist) [R. E.]..... *Paderewski* 35

GRADE 2.

STUDIES AND PIECES.

- Studies.**—Op. 37, twenty-four characteristic studies in two books, each \$1 [R. E.]..... *Lemoine-Sidus* 2 00
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INTERESTING TALK ABOUT VIOLINISTS.

The relative excellence of the violinist who lived half a century ago and those of the present day, is a matter upon which a good deal of argument has been expended. There are a few men now living who heard Paganini, Spohr, Ernst, De Beriot, Miska Hauser, Sivori, Vieuxtemps and O'e Bull. One of these, says the *Violin World*, is Dr. Eliot Hausmann, the astronomer. He is not only a man of science, but a cultivated musician and a violinist of exceptional ability. The doctor is now in his 78th year, and his life has spanned a long period of artist life. The writer had the pleasure of meeting him recently at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was entertained by a party of friends. One of his entertainers, an enthusiast about art and music, broached these questions: Who was the greatest violinist you ever heard? Were the old-time violinists equal to the present-day virtuosi? and other queries of like import.

Dr. Hausmann, who is a charming talker, gave an impromptu dissertation on violinists, which proved highly edifying. Among other things, he said:

"I heard Paganini five times, in all, and knew him personally. It was in Paris, in 1839, that I first heard him. Then I was not quite eighteen years of age, and was wrapt up in my violin studies. I was too young then to adequately measure the proportions of this colossal genius, this unmatched virtuoso. Several years later, I was better prepared to appreciate him. In my opinion, Paganini was incomparable. His equal as a violinist has never lived, and I question if he will again appear. The Italian combined every requisite of the artist. His mastery over his instrument, his technique, his ability to make unheard of stretches and accomplish unknown feats in bowing, his tremendous strength and endurance—these were his marvelous mechanical equipment. This technique—for the word technique comprehends all these—was, however, only one side of his artistic development. Surcharged with celestial fire; brimming over with poetry, yet disciplined by an intellectuality and chastened taste and controlled by an exact knowledge of true intonation. Paganini could do and did perform tasks which no other master before him or after him could achieve.

"The grotesque caricatures of the violinist's appearance, which have been published since his death, were not extravagant. His was certainly a droll personality. I hold that Paganini was more than a virtuoso; he was every inch the true artist. His own compositions he played to excite the wonder of audiences; but I have heard him play Bach and Beethoven to satisfy his musician friends. Nobody ever performed the Beethoven concerto as he played it. From what I have said you judge rightly that I place Paganini absolutely above such violinists as Vieuxtemps, Wieniawski, Wilhemj, Sarasate and Ysaye.

"These others whom I mention had a superior in Henri Ernst, who was the second greatest of all violinists. Next to him came Wieniawski, and now comes Ysaye, who is the best of all the modern violinists.

"I esteemed Spohr for his profound learning and unapproachable ability as a teacher. He was endowed with uncommon physical strength and drew from the violin the biggest tone I ever heard—yes, even a nobler tone than Wilhemj educes. His adagio playing was true religion. As a composer none of the violinists approached him.

"I should not slight Cesar Thomson, who is the most astounding violin virtuoso of the day. He lacks, however, that divine spark, that intense passion and sublime poesy which characterized Paganini.

"Another modern violinist whom I esteem sincerely is Adolp Brodsky. As a teacher he has no superior, and, as for interpretation, he is satisfying. I think that the Russian Petschnikoff is excessively talented, but there is something wanting in his musical makeup. He is never thoroughly satisfying. Young Marteau is also highly gifted, yet he never will tower as a colossus above his contemporaries. If Ysaye possessed a sturdier moral character, if he were more abstemious of those things which disturb the artistic poise and disintegrate the physical organization, Ysaye could reach the loftiest heights. I fear, however, that his proudest achievements are things of the past; that his finest efforts are like those of Wilhelmj, reminiscent."


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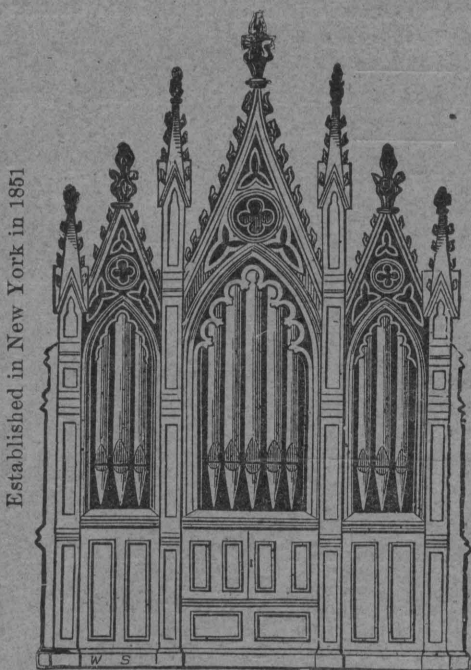
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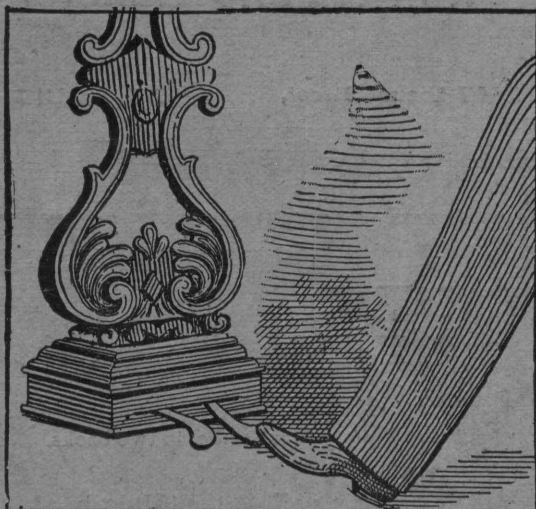
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